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faiths which finds its chief support among the male population. Gradually by interpretation and custom, "adet," the rigid rules of the Koran are being modified to suit modern conditions, and the forms still observed have a meaning for the Turk for which many parts of our own rituals have no counterpart. The faith is a faith that makes faithful. Its teachings of cleanliness, honor, and duty are powerful influences in keeping before the people standards that make for a strong national life.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Fisher, Herbert A. L. *Political Unions.* Pp. 31. Price, 35 cents. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

De Fronsac, Viscount. *Liberalism and Wreck of Empire.* Pp. 91. Price, 50 cents. New York: Neale Publishing Company, 1911.

These pamphlets both devote some space to political unions within the British Empire. Beyond that they have nothing in common.

The first is the Creighton lecture delivered in the University of London. Mr. Fisher in his usual brilliant style gives a descriptive survey of political unions. Beginning with an account of the circumstances attending the formation of the South African Union, he proceeds to a consideration of the causes of the success or failure of various unions, and concludes with observations on the organization and working of some of the most important. As his exposition necessarily includes many generalizations, occasionally a statement appears that is somewhat too sweeping. It may be doubted if it is yet quite true in the United States that "if the work [of framing the constitution] had to be done over again now, it is improbable that any American statesman or thinker would construct an executive so independent of the legislature, or a legislature so independent of the executive, or would assign to the several states of the Union so large a measure of autonomy as that which they still enjoy" (p. 21). But such instances are comparatively few. The general result is both stimulating and suggestive.

The second pamphlet is a diatribe against liberalism in general and the imperial policy of the English Liberal party in particular. The nature of the contents is sufficiently indicated by the writer's conclusion, that the only remedy for the evils produced by popular government in England is an armed invasion led preferably by the German Emperor, who, because of his theory of divine right, would presumably deprive parliament of its usurped executive authority. The discussion is acrimonious, and the views expressed are so warped by prejudice as to be fantastic. Otherwise it is not distinguished from the great mass of partisan literature evoked by the recent constitutional crisis in England.

W. E. LUNT.

Bowdoin College.

Forbush, W. B. *The Coming Generation.* Pp. xix, 402. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

The author makes the first virile attempt to popularize the concept of posterity. To him the coming generation is a real group of individuals who, trained in